TO THE

FREEHOLDERS

OF

ENGLAND.

Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi prædixit luctus, nec dira Celæno.

Printed in the Year 1714.

I

I Am firmly perſuaded that there is not in their way a better Sett of Men, generally ſpeaking, than the Freeholders of *England*. They are a brave, open, plain, and direct People, and when fairly left to themſelves to chuſe their Repreſentatives, always chuſe ſuch as are, or appear to be, true Friends to their Country. I could inſtance ſeveral Elections formerly, and one or two in the laſt Reign, where the Temper of the People, without any Aſſiſtance or Countenance from Court or Treaſury, carried it for Honeſt Men under great Temptations to the contrary; and I cannot recollect one bad Parliament, but may be eaſily accounted for from the Electors being Bribed, and notoriouſly tamper'd with, from falſe Returns made by Sheriffs and other Officers, or, laſtly, from ſome extravagant Prejudices ſattered and cultivated among the People, who wanting proper Means of Information, are obliged to take Things at ſecond Hand, and are therefore liable to groſs Miſtakes.

As the Caſe now ſtands, the honeſt Part of the Nation is to wreſtle with each of theſe Diſadvantages in a higher degree than perhaps was ever known; and we can ſcarce expect Things will take a happy Turn, unleſs all true *Engliſhmen* will open their Eyes to the Danger they were lately in, and from which they have been reſcu'd by his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, recover their old Spirit, and exert their Zeal for the Conſtitution and Government at the enſuing Election of Members of Parliament. Nothing is omitted by the Enemies to the *Revolution*, and *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, to poyſon the Country; and 'tis the Duty of every Loyal Subject to do what he can, to provide an Antidote. Not that there is wanting a good Diſpoſition in the People all over the Kingdom, who ſeem reſolv'd not to be influenc'd by the Clamour of the corrupt Part of the Clergy, and the diſaffected Gentry. They were too much alarm'd at the late Poſture of Affairs, to forget who were the Men that brought them into it, and who the Men, that next under God and our King, are now ſecuring us againſt ſuch another. However, I do not know how, there is a Defect ſomewhere; the *Tories* outdo the *Whigs* in Induſtry, and are more active and bold in inventing Falſhoods, than we are in publiſhing Truth.

They go on ſecurely without Fear or Remorſe, and notwithſtanding that the Scheme form'd by the late Managers, and the Chiefs of the High-Church Party, to introduce the *Pretender*,

der, is confeſs'd by one of the *Prime* of em, and is hinted at in the Impoſtor's Declaration, and *Leſley*'s Letter, yet do they now affect an extraordinay Concern for the Preſervation of the Church and State. They talk loudly of it in their Clubs and Coffee-houſes, and have thereby made an Impreſſion on thoſe bigotted Minds, who might be better inform'd, if they would be pleas'd to hear what is ſaid on the Side of the Government. The Preſs ſwarms with their monſtrous Forgeries; but they never attempted one ſingle Proof, only a Parcel of Invectives and Libels againſt thoſe who had no Crime to anſwer for, but too great Lenity when in Power, and too great Neglect of themſelves. Faults indeed that could never juſtly be imputed to the Tories. The Sheriffs, and other Officers, through the ſeveral Boroughs and Counties, at the Election of the two laſt Parliaments, were almoſt, to a Man, Men for their Purpoſe, who knew their Buſineſs, and were to be confided in. Penſions, Places, Lyes, Threats, Promiſes, Entertainments, were every where employ'd, to corrupt Mens Affections, and miſlead their Judgments. Boroughs were rated at *York-Buildings* and *Golden-Square*, and thoſe that would purchaſe one at the Price of Honour and Conſcience, were ſure to be recommended; nor were there wanting enough of that Stamp, to make up a Repreſentative to their Mind.

The beſt Gentlemen in *England*, who had ſtood the Heat of the Day for five or ſix and twenty Years, were oppos'd every where by obſcure and indigent Perſons, who cry'd aloud for the Land-Intereſt, tho', God knows, they had the leaſt Share in it. Each Election was a Sort of Campaign, wherein Men were to fight *pro aris & focis* for Hereditary Right and the Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Tory-Faction was a real Hydra, a thriving Enemy, that daily got new Recruits, and gain'd upon Conteſt. The Peace Abroad, which had diſſolv'd the Confederacy, and turn'd the Balance of Power on the Side of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, furniſh'd the Tories with Forces to carry on the War with Advantage at Home; and when, by their Miſrepreſentation of Things and Perſons, they had acquir'd a vaſt Acquiſition of Power, they were in Hopes to compaſs their Schemes ſo long projected for the Deſtruction of Liberty and Property in *Great Britain*. They had, as they boaſted themſelves, the Game in their Hands; and, to do them Juſtice, they acted like Men in Earneſt, who were reſolv'd to play it to the Purpoſe.

Such were our then Circumſtances, and let us inquire a little into what they are now, and that with the Impartiality becoming Truth and a good Cauſe. I am reſolv'd not to meddle with

with the Characters of particular Perſons, a Field in which I
y not delight, farther than the Subject will neceſſarily lead
f.

My Endeavour ſhall be to bring what I have to urge, into
narrow a Compaſs as I can, that every candid Reader may
what Foot we were and are upon, what it is we have now
hope and fear, who thoſe are from whom we may expect an
ack upon our Conſtitution, who are the likelieſt Perſons to
nd in the Gap to defend it, and conſequently, who deſerve
t to be choſen Members of the enſuing Parliament. Nor is
an Affair of ſmall Importance: The eſtabliſhing the pre-
Government, and with it the Security of our Religion
Liberties for ever, depends, in a great Meaſure, on the
ife Choice of the next Repreſentatives. If we make a wrong
ep at this Juncture, all the Nations upon Earth will look on
as a beſotted incorrigible Race of Men, not worth Delive-
nce or Aſſiſtance. On the coutrary, if there ſhould happen
glorious Conjunction of a loyal Proteſtant Parliament, and
able and faithful Miniſtry, ſuch as the preſent. If the one
ould be as ready to ſettle the Conſtitution, as the other to
emand it. The *Faction* for the Pretender can have no Re-
ource, but muſt be baffled and ruin'd beyond Poſſibility of Re-
emption. For I have too good an Opinion of the Under-
anding of the Whigs, to think they will ever put it in the
d'ower of their Enemies to endanger the Conſtitution hereafter.
the Friends to it ſucceed, as, according to all human View
nd Probability they will, the late Tory Parliament was, we
may hope the laſt they will have; and we ſhall all have not
ing at Heart, but the Continuance of the invaluable Bleſſing
we enjoy in his Majeſty's moſt gracious Government.

I muſt own, I cannot without great Indignation obſerve the
lukewarm, indolent, cowardly, lazy, and narrow Tempers of
me among us: To their Shame be it ſaid, they profeſs ho-
eſt Principles, nay, and are really honeſt in their Inclinations,
ut yet relinquiſh the Cauſe out of Timorouſneſs or Avarice.
ou ſhall therefore hear Men of ſuch a Compoſition make a
houſand trifling Excuſes: One will tell you, *That his ſtanding*
Candidate ſignifies nothing, that there will be enough without
him. Another will cry, *He will not be at the Trouble and Ex-*
pence, he does not know who will thank him for't. A third will
ſay, *'Tis a Folly to ſtand, the Clergy will carry every Thing before*
them. A fourth will pretend, *He is afraid of too great a Ma-*
jority, and would rather have a motley Parliament, with other
commendable Speeches to the ſame Purport. Whereas not to exert
our utmoſt in a Caſe of this Nature, is almoſt as blameable as

an

an Overt-Act againſt ones Country. Although the Crime
not ſo unnatural, it is to all Intents as prejudicial; and is
this, as in High Treaſon, whoever doth not what in him li
to diſcover and prevent the Treaſon he knows is hatching,
in the Eye of the Law, which is grounded upon the Reaſon
the Thing, as guilty as the principal Offender; or, at beſt,
adjudg'd guilty of what the Lawyers call Miſpriſion of Treaſo
So that admitting the Compariſon, thoſe, who ſtupidly ſubm
to the *Jacobite* or Tory Faction, without exerting their Abi
ties in their ſeveral Stations to divert the Danger, may in
Reaſon be ſaid to betray their Country, as much as thoſe ve
Men who have form'd the moſt deſperate Deſigns againſt
They may promiſe themſelves the Benefit of an Indulgenc
as the Reward of their Inactivity; but let them all reſt aſſur
this will only laſt 'till it comes to their Turn to be devour'
for *Tory-Moderation*, like Death, ſooner or later, ſtrikes all th
comes in its Way. If the Tories could get a Houſe of Commo
to their Mind, this Kingdom would ſoon be ſubjected to t
arbitrary Government of a Popiſh King; for they have
Hereditary Prince, but the Pretender, to ſet over us. The
would pronounce every Thing to be *Seditious* and *Schiſmatico*
As they did in the Reign of the late bleſſed Managers, th
would not allow the Subjects to mention their Grievances a
Fears; but joining Pride to Inſolence, would make our Nec
bend to a Yoke not to be endur'd. We have heard of the te
rible Effects of *French* and *Iriſh* Cruelty; and what leſs cou
we expect from a Set of Men, obſtinately bent on promoti
the Intereſt of one, whoſe Favourites are *Iriſh* and *French* P
piſts, whoſe Religion is Popery, and his Politicks Tyranny
How did they ſurround her late M——y with a Wall of Bra
and committed the Care of the Throne to an inſatiable Witc
who never admitted any to the Royal Preſence, but ſuch
came recommended by a Golden Spell?

From the Claws of theſe rapacious Harpies, it is every go
Subject wiſhes to ſee his Majeſty ſecur'd; and how can this
compaſs'd, but by the Choice of a true *Britiſh* Parliament, ſu
as aſſerted the Revolutional Conſtitution in the Impeachme
of *Sacheverel*; ſuch as are equally zealous for the Honour
their Prince, and the Liberty of the People, not ready to i
ſult his Title, nor willing to ſuffer him to be monopoliz'd
his and the Nation's Enemies?

The Houſe of Commons, which was haſtily diſſolv'd upo
the Change of the Miniſtry four Years ago, expreſs'd on a
Occaſions an affectionate Concern for the illuſtrious Houſe
Hanover: They omitted nothing to ſhew their Fidelity, whi

never be forgot by ſo grateful a Prince as no'r preſent Sovereign. And when we conſider his firm Reſolution to maintain the Church of *England*, his Diſpoſition to govern according to our Laws, his great Diſcernment in penetrating into Men, and his tender Love for his People, we cannot imagine he will deſire a Parliament of a Complexion different from that of ſuch an *Engliſh* Repreſentative. However the *Tories* may have endeavour'd to leſſen them in the Opinion and Affection of the *Engliſh* Free-holders. It would be endleſs to enumerate all that Parliament did for the Good of the State, nor was it their Fault they did no more: They had a conſtant Drawback, a perpetual Clog upon their Proceedings. One, who either through Knavery, or Folly, or both, always cry'd out, *Church, Church, Peace, Peace*; and yet notwithſtanding all the Obſtructions he threw in, in Spite of all his Shuffling, his Tricks, that Parliament taking Advantage of his Blunders, the only Proof he ever gave of his Talent for Buſineſs, provided better for the Publick, and the Security of the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line in a few Months, than the two laſt did in ſeveral Years.

As to the Peace, they'll tell you it lay before the two laſt Parliaments, and therefore muſt not be talk'd of: They will own it was not in every Circumſtance as advantageous as might have been obtain'd; that *H——y* puzzled, involv'd it; nay, they will have the Impudence to ſay, that to this very Peace, this ſcandalous Treaty, we owe his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. They will pretend, if we had been in War, the *French* would have oppos'd his landing, or have follow'd him with an Army. But this is like the reſt of their Aſſertions. Durſt the *French* have fought the Navy-Royal of *England*, and the *Dutch* Fleet, with their *Dunkirk* Squadron? Durſt they have ſpar'd 20 or 30000 Men out of *France*, when his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* was ravaging *Picardy*, and carrying the Terror, or perhaps the Noiſe of his Arms to the Gates of *Verſailles*? Or could they have tranſported an Army of 30000 Men in Cock-boats, when an hundred ſtout Men of War were ſcow'ring the *Britiſh* Seas, and the Remains of their Fleet lay rotting in the Harbours of *Toulon* and *Breſt*? They will tell you they were put upon a Neceſſity of making a Peace, becauſe the Revenue was ſquander'd away; but they will not ſay a Word of the twenty Millions they ſquander'd, or plunder'd, after the War was over. They will ſay, What would have been the Conſequence of continuing it a Year or two longer, ſince *Bouchain* was the Work of a whole Campaign? But they will not put you in Mind, that the next Year the

Confederates,

Confederates, when we had forſaken them, took *Queſnoy*, a[nd] that can would have taken *Landrecy* in a Month, had not they been [up]on the ſerted; that they loſt the beſt Opportunity the Allies ever h[ad] chriſ to deſtroy the *French* Army, by the withdrawing of the *Brit[iſh]* and Irref Troops. They will not inform you, what the Conſequence [of] under th beating that Army, and taking theſe Towns, had been; and th[at] 's Succ *Paris*, in eight and forty Hours, might have been under Cont[ri]d othe bution. No: they inſinuate, that we muſt have tak[en] *Staff Cambray* one Year, *Valenciennes* another, *Peronne* a third; a[nd] *was* ſuppoſe, as the *Tories* ſay, the War had laſted thoſe three Yea[rs] they fell longer, and we had rais'd the 1ſt Year ſix Millions, the 2d ſeven long and the 3d five, as we actually did for the *Treaty of Peace*, whi[ch] Majeſty, would have carry'd on the War, ſhould we not then have be[en] they cou Maſters of *France*? Had not *Philip*, and his Friend the *Ch[e]* find valier, been probably at *Rome*? And what Neceſſity were [the] Faction, under to ſend *P——r* to *France*, to beg a Peace, when wi[th] they did the ſame Expence we might have had *Carte Blanche*, and ha[d] their Be done what we pleas'd with the Monarchy of *Spain*: Sure [the] ſhorten' were, that none of our Allies would have ſerv'd us as we ſerv[ed] Did n them. They all expreſs'd the utmoſt Averſion to treat on a[ny] ous Hou other Terms but thoſe of *Gertruydenburg*, which my Lord *T-* their A *—d* had certainly obtain'd, had not a Factious Cabal in *En[g]*not deſ *land*, by their treacherous Correſpondence in *France*, encourag[e]mons, the *French* to break off that Treaty, in Hopes of getting a goo[d] Prince one, when their Friends came in Play in *England*. This they ha[d] thoſe A ſure Expectations of by the Diviſions the *Faction* were fome[nt]ing juſt ting, and the Flame into which they promis'd to put the N[a]tion. And I tion. Did the *Dutch* ever once offer to treat without Partic[i]pation with us? Did they deſert their Friends, or ſacrifice [to] his Ma a M them for their private Advantage? Can any Man in h[is] ſatisfa Wits ſay, it would not have been wiſer for us, to have conti[nu]'d which the War two or three Years longer, under the ſame Ex[pe]nce ? pence we were at ſo long afterwards, than to have made a[n] ain'd End of it, as we did? And was not that the ſureſt Way [to] al of have eſtabliſh'd the Quiet of *Europe* on a ſolid Baſis, and hav[e] oud A ſecur'd King *George* on the *Britiſh* Throne? hold of

When one conſiders the Conduct of the *Tory* Leaders, ho[w] People they were the Men who voted againſt the Houſe of *Hanover* earts in the Caſe of the *Security Clauſe*; how they refus'd his [Ma]ve e Highneſs's Writ to ſit in Parliament; how they inſulted th[e] lands *Hanover* Miniſters here, and always oppos'd his preſent Maje[ſty] om I ſty's Intereſts before he was King, one is confounded to thin[k] Diſtinc with what Face they can pretend to have any Affection for hi[s] ance Perſon or Government; and what ſhould hinder the Nation [to] who h ſingling them out as Objects of Diſpleaſure; and much mo[re] nd h

wha

oy, a[t]hat can biaſs the Country to chuſe them? What did they do
een [u]pon the Queen's Death? Does not the *Staff*, as his Hireling
er h[a]s chriſtned him, tell us, they were in the utmoſt Confuſion
Brit[a]nd Irreſolution? Did their Sorrow for her Majeſty's Deceaſe
ence [u]nder their flying out into Tranſports of Grief for his Maje-
ad th[e]'s Succeſſion? Did not ſome of them cry out, *We are undone*,
Cont[i]d others ſwear, *We'll have* France *and the Pretender?* Does
tak[e] *Staff* tell us, they were in a *black Cabal, where every thing*
; a[n]*d was Treaſon againſt their Country?* Does he not inform us
Yea[t]hey fell in with the Loyal *Whigs*, who would not be kept out
ſeve[r]y longer from Council on that Occaſion in proclaiming his
whi[t]Majeſty, with all poſſible Regret, and purely becauſe they found
e be[c]hey could not prevent it? Were not the *Whigs* in Raptures,
Cto find a new Deliverer ariſe, to reſcue them from a mercileſs
re [F]action, from Racks, Priſons, and Tortures? The *Tories* ſaid
wi[t]*hey did not think they had Reaſon to be ſo tranſported*; and that
ha[t]heir Behaviour to a Princeſs, whoſe Days, the *Staff* ſays, they
re [ſ]horten'd, *ſhould be their Recommendation, and not their Crime?*
erv[e] Did not the ſame Faction, to ſhew their Reſpect to the illuſtri-
[u]s Houſe of *Hanover*, refuſe to pay his Troops in *Flanders*
T-heir Arrears, 'till after the Queen's Death, becauſe they would
*En*not deſert the Army of the Allies? And was an Houſe of Com-
ag[e]ons, capable of ſuch an Act of Injuſtice, worthy to meet a
goo[d] Prince to whom they had been ſo unjuſt? For if the paying
[t]hoſe Arrears, after his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, was
[a] juſt Act, the refuſing to do it before, was an unjuſt one:
And I cannot think that Men, who had affronted and injur'd
his Majeſty ſo notoriouſly, deſerv'd a Place at his Inauguration,
[o]r a Medal to remember it. Did they not expreſs their Diſ-
ſatisfaction to the Perſons and Proceedings of the *Regents*, with
which his Majeſty and the whole Nation were entirely ſatis-
fy'd? But notwithſtanding their partial Reſentments, all re-
ain'd quiet, and the People impatiently waited for the Arri-
val of the King. Arrive he did at laſt, and was receiv'd with
[l]oud Acclamations from all Quarters; and his Majeſty took
hold of the firſt Opportunity to ſhew himſelf a Father of his
People. The Fame of his Wiſdom had fill'd the Mouths and
ve[r]earts of all before he came; and how could that Wiſdom
[h]ave exerted it ſelf more, than his putting the Miniſtry into the
hands of thoſe Great Men whom he knew to be his Friends
aje[ſ]rom Principle and Affection. True it is, his Majeſty made no
[d]iſtinction of *Whig* or *Tory*, but met all with an open Counte-
[n]ance who came to welcome him, excepting only two or three,
[w]ho had dipt deepeſt in the Guilt of the late ill Management.
[A]nd how could a wiſe Prince meet ſuch Offenders, without

ſhewing an inward Reſerve, ſome juſt Mark of Prejudice, a
Remembrance of paſt Diſobligements? But this Coldneſs w
ſhewn to ſo few, and thoſe ſo hated, that his Majeſty gai
the Hearts of all that approach'd him, who by their joy
Looks made it appear, that he entirely anſwer'd their Wiſh

Some of the diſaffected Party ſeem'd to diſreliſh the Du
of *O*——*nd*'s being remov'd, tho' it was only to reſtore a G
neral, to whom the Nation has the greateſt Obligations, to
Command, from which he had been moſt unreaſonably a
unworthily diſplac'd. They ſay the D. of *O* . . . could not
void obeying Orders, and refuſing to fight the *French* in 17
when the Confederates might have done it with ſuch an A
vantage. And they cry, Would not the D. of *M* . . have
bey'd Orders? Yes, doubtleſs, had it been to have char
the *French* Army at the Head of his own Batallions only;
I dare ſay the D. of *M*—— would not have left *England*,
go on ſo pacifick an Expedition, nor have carry'd over a Co
miſſion, that enjoin'd him to abandon the Confederates,
have kept his Batoon, had ſuch Orders been ſent him.

And whereas it is pretended the D— of *O*— was diſcharg
from his Employ with Marks of Diſreſpect, they deceive y
who tell you ſo; for never was a General diſmiſs'd from h
Command with greater Deference to his Perſon. Nor has the
been any Thing omitted to give Content to a Lord, whom t
diſguſted Party pretend to honour above all others; yet at t
ſame Time they extol his Worth, they do it an Injury,
mingling with their Encomiums the vileſt Detraction on
greater Lord, whom when I ſo call, I am ſatisfy'd his oth
Grace will not ſet himſelf againſt the Senſe of all *Europe*,
accuſe me of Partiality. They will exclaim againſt th
D——'s loſing the Lieutenancy of a large County; but I mu
tell you, there have not been above two Knights of the Shi
choſen for it ſince the Revolution, who were not profeſs'd En
mies to Revolution-Principles, the Foundation of the preſe
Government.

Tho' the *Faction* complain of Removals, and, by the Wa
the Loſs of their Places, is all they mean by Church Gri
vances, *&c.* yet 'tis freſh in our Memory, what a terrib
Change they made ſome Years ago, and that they made
little leſs than Treaſon to whiſper a Word againſt the Pow
of the Prerogative. That Change was not on a Demi
when Changes always are expected; not to turn out Enemi
and take in Friends, not to remove Knaves and Fools, and a
mit Men of Capacity and Honeſty; but the very Reverſ
That whole Set of Miniſters had been applauded in Addreſ
fro

om the Parliament to the Throne, and from almoſt all the ounties and Boroughs in *England*; and thoſe that ſucceeded, d never a good Word from a good Man in their Lives. Yet, o mutter againſt the Right of the Sovereign, in giving of Pla- es, was thought ſo heinous, that a Man could not drop a Hint the Unreaſonableneſs of it, but he was ſtigmatiz'd for a editious Republican; and had ſuffer'd accordingly, had Infor- ation been given againſt him. None were then left at ourt but a few Trimmers, who can turn with every Wind: one were in Favour, but ſuch as had been in eminent Diſfa- our with King *William*. You ſhould not ſee a Scoundrel, who had no Employment under the former Adminiſtration, nd could talk loudly of the Church's Danger, of Hereditary ight, and rail at the Revolution and Toleration, but he ex- ected to be advanc'd as a *Sufferer for the Church*, which was he Vogue to recommend all that were to make their Court. his you would hear Hundreds repeat with all the Gravity in he World; and, which was more extraordinary, they expected o be believ'd, tho' they themſelves knew it was all Farce from he Beginning to the End. This was ſaid and acted every ay at St. *James's*. If one ſhould turn our View to the Ma- agement of the *Faction* in *Ireland*, what a Primate, what a hancellor, what Judges and Juſtices ſhall we find there? I ave that Reſpect for the Character of the firſt, that I ſhall eave it as I found it. As for the Chancellor Sir *C—P—*, what as his Merit, but his pleading for the *unalienable Right*, in ppoſition to King *William*'s, and his preſent Majeſty's? What rare Governor he made, may be ſeen in the Addreſſes from *reland*, which name him as the Author of all the Diſtractions nder which that Kingdom has labour'd? How many hun- red, if not thouſand Men, were liſted, during his Adminiſtra- on, in the Service of the Pretender? And when the Caſtle f *Dublin* was crowded with ſuch Prieſts as *Swift* and *Higgins*, d not Mr. *Moleſworth* good Reaſon to ſay, *They that have rn'd the World upſide down, are come hither alſo?* If the Houſe Lords reſented it, you muſt remember that Houſe was then ompos'd of twelve *Iriſh* Biſhops, and about ten Lay-Peers, nd were the ſame who oppos'd the Proteſtant Houſe of Com- ons in *Ireland*, who were proceeding in a Parliamentary anner againſt *P—s* for his tyrannical Government, particu- rly with Reſpect to the City of *Dublin*, whoſe Rights and rivileges he ſo ſcandalouſly invaded.

I might take Notice, that all Parts of that Kingdom ſuf- 'd under his Tyranny; that the Friends to the Revolution re every where turn'd out of Place and Commiſſion, and

the moſt ſuſpected of the new Converts put in their Places in to That thoſe Converts continu'd to aſſociate with rigid Papiſts ſe th and did nothing which ſhew'd any Sign of Converſion in Prin e for ciple or Inclination. ant Su

Such was the Fate of that miſerable Nation, and *Scotlan* will was in no better a Condition; ſo that it muſt be allow'd th eligio *Tories* were the beſt State-Enginiers in the World; they ſho *nch*, with chain'd Bullets, and mow'd down whole Kingdoms be are b fore them. The Court believ'd all they did was right, an ſe of that the *Whigs* could not be too ill us'd. he Perſ

Whence this Infatuation ſprung, and how it took Root *hig*-Pa whether it was the Effect of a Southerly Wind four Years ag eferen and of *French* Air; whether of *M—m*'s ordinary Witchcraf nd cor or *A——*'s Leſſons, I will not take upon me to ſay; perha pen to there might have been a *quantum ſufficit* of both. I kno row o there are ſome that unriddle the Secret in this Manner: The tereſt ſay, that before *Sacheverel* was try'd and condemn'd, *H——* roſpect had found Means to have private Conferences with her la conſiſts M——y; that he put the Doctor on preaching, and the Co tled: mons upon impeaching him, on Purpoſe to ſet the Nation i ollow, a Flame, and raiſe a Clamour againſt the Miniſtry. That th *gland Change* was agreed upon, whether the Prieſt had preach'd, o The been try'd or not: That it was reſolv'd by *H——y*, and hi igh th Cabal, who were to be remov'd, and who to be employ'd As to particularly, that the D— of *M——h*, who had for te mmon Years together been beating the *French* from one End of *E* em u *rope* to the other, ſhould be diſgrac'd: That my Lord *T——nd* ong t who had provided ſo well, by the Barrier Treaty, for the Secu and rity of *Holland*, and the Intereſt of his own Country, ſhou dy w he recall'd, and the Lord *Str——d* ſent to bully the *Hog* ade u *Mogans*. Theſe Things are aſſerted, and with good Ground nters, the Effects having admirably well anſwer'd the Cauſe. Ce at lea tain it is, the *Whigs* never gave any juſt Handle for their Di orals grace. They never diſcover'd the leaſt Diſlike to the Houſe Scal *H——r*; and their dutiful Behaviour to the Perſon of th te. Q——n, however it has been miſrepreſented, was ſuch, th ourage her M——y was pleas'd to ſay of one of the diſplac'd Min ——, ſters, very much abus'd by the Faction, *That ſhe never kne* unt m *any one behave himſelf with Reſpect to her more like a dutiful Su* ictorie *ject, and an accompliſh'd Gentleman.* *rench.*

It is very material to our Purpoſe, to enquire who were th ilities Authors of the Diſcountenance and Injuſtice the Whigs the er m met with, 'tis highly neceſſary to look back, that by conſide quir'd ing paſt Perils, we may prevent future, and take Care not t *gland* truſt any ſuch wicked Men again. It behoves every hone er T

Ma

ces[illegible]n to examine into the Merit, the Views, the Intereſts of
pift[illegible]ſe that ſtand Candidates for Members of Parliament, and to
Prin[illegible]e for ſuch only as have always been zealous for the Prote-
[illegible]ant Succeſſion and Intereſt. Upon this Foot if you proceed,
Eng[illegible] will generally find the *Whigs* Men of more Honour and
[illegible] th[illegible]ligion, truer to their Country, and leſs addicted to the
ſho[illegible]*nch*, than their Competitors: Their Views and Deſigns
[illegible] be[illegible]are better with the Acts of Settlement and Toleration, than
an[illegible]oſe of their Rivals. In the Name of God therefore, let all
[illegible]he Perſons in *England*, that have Votes to give, declare for a
oot*Whig*-Parliament.—— If the Reverſe of all that be true, with
ag[illegible]eference to the *Tories*; if they are debauch'd in Principle,
[illegible]raſed corrupt in Morals; if they are Blunderers in Buſineſs, and
hap[illegible]n to Bribery; if their avow'd Deſigns tend to the Over-
no[illegible]row of the Conſtitution, and at the ſame Time it be their
The[illegible]tereſt to purſue thoſe Deſigns; while the only reaſonable
[illegible]roſpect, the only Safety the *Whigs* can propoſe to themſelves,
lat[illegible]conſiſts in the Preſervation of our Religion and Laws, as now
Com[illegible]led: If this, I ſay, be the Caſe; then, I preſume, it will
n i[illegible]llow, that it is the Intereſt both of the Church and People of
t th[illegible]*gland*, not to chuſe *Tories* for the enſuing Parliament.

[illegible], o[illegible]The Argument will appear the ſtronger, the better you
l h[illegible]igh the ſeveral Branches of it.

y'd[illegible]As to the Merits of each Side, there is not a Wretch of
te[illegible]ommon Senſe, common Honeſty in *England*, that will put
E[illegible]hem upon an Equality. Take Man for Man, you will find
—n[illegible]mong the *Whigs*, more Men of Honour, Conſcience, Sobrie-
ecu[illegible] and Charity, than among the *Tories*; which I conceive no
oul[illegible]dy will deny, who conſiders, that the Body of the *Tories* is
oga[illegible]de up of Drunkards, Swearers, Whorers, Perſecutors, Fox-
und[illegible]nters, and Papiſts. Give me Leave to ſay, my Lord *C*——,
Ce[illegible]at leaſt as equitable a Diſpenſer of Juſtice, and one of as much
Di[illegible]orals as his Succeſſor and Predeceſſor; you muſt then add to
ſe [illegible]Scale a ſuperior Genius in Law, Eloquence, and Affairs of
f th[illegible]te. Let me tell you, that the D. of *M*—— has as much
tha[illegible]ourage, Honour, Integrity and Wiſdom, as his Grace of
Min[illegible]——, which I believe will ſcarce be diſputed: To his Ac-
kn[illegible]ount muſt be further plac'd, by Way of Advantage, an hundred
Su[illegible]ictories, without one Retreat, from the common Enemy the
[illegible]*nch*. Let me aſſert, that my Lord *T*——*d*'s Eloquence and
e th[illegible]ilities are as bright as L. *B*———*ke*'s; to the former's Cha-
the[illegible]ter muſt ſurely be added Virtue, Fidelity, and the Merit he
ſide[illegible]quir'd by his Negociations abroad, ſo much to the Intereſt of
ot t[illegible]*gland*, and the Satisfaction of our Allies, in the *Barrier* and
ione[illegible]er Treaties. I am ſure there is not a *Tory*, who ever heard
Ma[illegible]of,

of Mr. *B*———*ly* and General *S*———*pe*, but will allow the latter to be as much a better Statesman as he is a General, and not inferior to the *Traveller*, Mr. *B*———*y*, in Learning, Honour, good Sense, and Zeal for the Constitution.

Having thus taken a View of the Men, let us examine what Designs it is likely, according to Appearances, to Mens past Conduct and Profession, and their present Mien, each Party hath in View. There is one Point, and I believe but one wherein they both seem upon the Square with each other, and that is with Respect to Employments. To confess the Truth I am of Opinion, neither Side hath ought to say against the other upon this Head; both have shewn an equal Concern for themselves, and Contempt of others; both have been earnest to get *Advocates* when they wanted them; and both have alike abandon'd them when their Turn was serv'd; both have made fair Promises, when out of Power, and have been far short of Performance when in; both have justly incurr'd the Scandal of *Ungrateful*; and as the Quarrel is *Personal*, both deserve to be as much despis'd as they despise; but as it is *General*, as it is the Cause of *Whig* and *Tory*, *Liberty* and *Slavery*, every honest Man will strip that Cause of the *Persons*, and defend it as he thinks it merits to the utmost of his Ability. They will detest those vile Prostitutes, who desert their Friends, and renounce their Principles, to creep into a warm Place; who carry themselves as insolently in it, as they did courteously out of it; who are never at Home when they are *Ministers*, and never Abroad when they are *Sufferers*.

To the eternal Honour of some among us, Places and Pensions have been rejected, when proffer'd upon base Terms; so that still, as deprav'd as we are, there are *Englishmen* Proof against the Witchcraft of Favour, and above the Power of Gold, Examples rare, and the more worthy our Admiration. I am sensible I shall offend the Modesty of those Great Men who have thus signaliz'd themselves, if I presume to name 'em; but as much as I honour them, I regard my Country more, and think it fit *England* should know, that the Earl of *Sun*——*n* refus'd a Pension of three thousand Pounds a Year, when he was remov'd from the Secretary's Place, in which the Earl of *D*———*h*, who had always been a staunch Churchman, succeeded him, and did what was desir'd of him. That the Lord *C*———*r* would not come into the late Scheme, to keep the Great Seal, which was offer'd, to buy him off from the Interest of his Country, but stood his Ground, with that unshaken Firmness and Integrity which has always distinguish'd his Character. But not to lay too great a Stress upon the few Instances

tha

t can be produc'd of this Kind, we will conſider what De-
ns the *Whigs* charge upon the *Tories*, and what the *Tories*
rge upon the *Whigs*, with the Grounds of the ſeveral Accu-
ions.

Some *Whigs* ſay, and have ſaid theſe thirty Years, that the *Tories* have had it in their Intentions to introduce Popery and lavery; that they have been Enemies to King *W———m*, nd obſtructed all his Meaſures; nor have they been able to mprove it. They pronounce them *Jacobites*, and inſtance heir oppoſing the making the Prince of *Orange* King, the Aſ-ociation, the two Wars with *France*, the Abjuration-Oath, *&c.* The *Whigs* ſay, the *Tories*, during the late Adminiſtration, pre-er'd profeſt Enemies to the Houſe of *Hanover*, turn'd all their noſt zealous Friends out of the Fleet and Army, threaten'd the *Whigs* with a *Coup de Grace*, as the *Examiner* call'd it, or, as a ood *Engliſhman* would have phras'd it, a *Maſſacre*, and aſ-ure you, that if King *George* had not been proclaim'd on the ſt of *Auguſt*, preciſely between the Hours of One and Three, welve Hours later, we muſt have all ſunk, Religion, State, roteſtant Succeſſion, and all. Others go farther, and argue vith good Senſe, that they could not help being *Jacobites*, be-auſe it was their Intereſt. That they had all along appear'd gainſt the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the Confederacy, and there-ore it was natural they ſhould have Recourſe to *France* and he *Pretender*. The Truth is, they continu'd firm in their En-agements, and the Generality of the Kingdom ſeem'd fully enſible how much they merited the Reproaches that were then ade 'em, and the Treatment they have ſince met with; that hey had been trafficking in unjuſt Deſigns, which, no doubt, vill be prov'd upon them, the Traytors ſeiz'd and examin'd, nd Papers and Evidence produc'd, while they have nothing to indicate themſelves with, but matchleſs Impudence, and an ntrepidity in Lying. The *Whigs* indeed have always been of oo merciful a Diſpoſition to bring Offenders to condign Pu-iſhment; they were never diligent enough in this Search, r elſe *Greg* had not been the only Traytor who had wung for it in the laſt Reign. But if this Lenity ſhould be ontinu'd, if no Enquiry ſhould be made, the Enemies to the overnment will cry, *'tis becauſe there are no ſuch Things in eality.*

How notably the *Tories* argue, when, to ſave their Leaders, hey ſay, Suppoſe they had laid ſuch a traiterous Scheme; yet ince it is now broke, they ought to be truſted again, to ena-le them to accompliſh ſuch another. If ſo, then, and then ly, ſhould you be inclin'd to ſend them to Parliament; if

you

you would have an End put to your Conſtitution; if y… had n… would loſe your Proteſtant King, your Religion, and Liberti… take… if you would have the *Pretender*, the *Maſs*, and *wooden Sho*… the… ſend his good Friends the *Tories* to repreſent you. But if y… ac… would have the Church of *England*, and the Rights and Priv… Gov… leges of the People ſecur'd to you and your Poſterity, chuſe… Fi… *Whig* Houſe of Commons, who will be both able and willi… th… to do it.

For ſuppoſing you had juſt ſuch another *Jacobite* Houſe … *La H*… Commons as the laſt, which paſt the *Schiſm-Bill*, and co… *Franc*… firm'd the Peace, how might the Conſtitution be prejudic'd … *an P*… it? What Steps would they take? What would they do wi… *orge*; our Funds, our Allies, our Miniſters? And what Hopes cou… *s in*… we have, but in the Houſe of Lords, which we hope will be … What… thoroughly *Whig*, or *Engliſh*, as Heart can wiſh? Is it for … read… Majeſty's Intereſt, that a Parliament in which his Royal Hig… Foun… neſs was refus'd his Seat, as much his Right as ever it was t… They… Prince of *Denmark*'s? Is it, I ſay, for the King's Intereſt ye: T… meet thoſe Men that ſo injur'd his Son? No ſurely. Ther… a o… no Queſtion but the Lords will be true to the Intereſt of Ki… ther… and Kingdom; that 'tis out of the *Tories* Power to ſhake … d b… Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; yet in Revenge they would ſerve him … *Spa*… they did King *William*, obſtruct his Meaſures, and not enab… ree *E*… him to perfect thoſe Treaties, which are for the Good a… T… Safety of *England*. …wer,…

If *Mardyke* was fortify'd with a thouſand Cannon, *Dunki*… …ds o… rebuilt; if the *Netherlands* were invaded by the *French*; …ectio… the *Spaniards* were over-running *Portugal*; if the *Preten*… *land*… was forming an Army in *Lorrain*, under the Protection … *ous*… *France*, the *Tories* would never be for a War. They own … *ation's*… that the *Whigs* are in the right when they ſay ſo. They c… Free… the Conqueſts of the laſt War *Knight-Errantry*: They ma… r Vo… merry at our Victories, Thankſgivings, and Prayers, cryi… Con… 'twas huzzaing one Day, and faſting another; and moſt … ther… ſurdly aſſert, that the gaining of ſeveral Battels, 100 Tow… nce o… and 1000 Miles of Country in all the Parts of *Europe*, w… *Hano*… not anſwer 500000 *l.* Expence, as one of their moſt topp… Libe… Authors with inconceivable Impudence aſſures us in a … hav… Tract. They rail againſt Land-Expeditions, becauſe 'tis … T… only Way of prejudicing the *French*; they having no Fleet … one… deſtroy, nor Trade to interrupt, worth the maintaining … Nati… Men of War: They are never for a ſtanding Army, but wh… as t… they are ſure 'twill be made Uſe of to enſlave us; witneſs … The *W*… 20000 Men they gave King *James*; and Sir *Chriſtopher M*… r Mi… *grave* ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, *'Twas a deplorable* … imen…

if ye *had no more.* They are for no *General* who *delights in War,* ertie takes more Pride and Pleasure in beating our common Ene- *Sho* s the *French* Abroad, than in a pacifick *Batoon* at Home. if y y account none *Traytors,* but those who have been true to Priv Government ever since the Revolution, and have evidenc'd huse r Fidelity by their Blood. The two greatest Offenders villi n them, are, the D— of *M*—— and Earl of *Or—d;* one for his Victories in *Flanders,* the other for his Victory use *La Hogue.* In every Article of their Conduct, the Interest l co *France* and the *Pretender* is at the Bottom. By *Church,* they c'd an *Persecution;* by *Hereditary Right,* the *Chevalier de St.* wi *eorge;* by *Landed Interest, Places and Preferments;* and by cou *s in Parliament, Pensions* and *Bribes.*

be What they charge the *Whigs* with, are a Parcel of stale or h read-bare Lyes, or new visionary Objections, which have Hig oundation in Fact or Reason.

as t They say the *Whigs* are for an immediate War, which is a rest ye: The *Whigs* are not for any but a necessary War, and hen a one as the Voice of the Nation shall put them upon, Ki ther now or hereafter. We were, 'tis true, shamefully be- ke h 'd by the late Peace, and our Trade given up to *France* im *Spain;* which are Matters fit only for the Consideration of ena ree *English* Parliament, such as we expect from Free *English-* l a . The *Tories* say, the *Whigs* want a War to secure their ower, which is another Lye. The *Power* of the *Whigs* de- *unki* nds on the Favour and Wisdom of their Master, and the *h;* ction and Choice of his People. Whether Peace or War, *ten land* cannot be safe, but in the Hands of those that are on ous for the Protestant Interest, for the King's, and the vn tion's; and whether *Whigs* or *Tories* are most so, let all y c Freeholders of *England* judge impartially, and shew it by ma r Votes. The *Tories* say, the *present Power* of the *Whigs* is ryi Consequence of the Wars in the two late Reigns; which is t a her Lye. The *present Power* of the *Whigs,* is the Conse- ow nce of their *Zeal* for the Succession in the illustrious House , w *Hanover,* for the reducing the exorbitant Power of *France,* ppr iberty and Property. The *Tories* say, the *Whigs* must and a l have a War, right or wrong; which is another notorious is ye. They never had a War, but what was a just and neces- eet ry one; and they that have three Quarters of the Wealth of ng e Nation in their Possession, can never be in the wrong so wh as to enter into an Unjust or Romantick one.

fs t The *Whigs,* if they can procure a House of Commons to *M* r Minds, will shew how intirely they are of his Majesty's e C iments, deliver'd in his Declaration, to maintain the

Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are by Law e
bliſh'd. They are averſe to *Superſtition* and *Perſecution*, g
intire Aſſent to the Creeds and Articles of the Church, h
the greateſt Veneration for the Biſhops and Clergy, except
ſuch only as by their Principles and Practices are a Diſhon
to their Profeſſion, ſuch as have neither Piety nor Prude
Learning nor Vertue, Senſe nor Charity: Such, in a Word,
Sach——l, H—g—s, Sm——h, Mil—n, and the reſt of them
the High-flying Order. They are rather for increaſing, i
leſſening their Revenues, to put them above Temptation
Contempt. They would indeed reſtrain the Licenſe of
Pulpit, as it tends to foment Diviſions, and is dangerou
the State; and there is not a ſober, wiſe, and religious C
gy-man in the Kingdom, but approves and deſires it. T
are for maintaining the Rights of the Biſhops, as well
Convocation as Parliament; and have ſhewn their Reſpect
the reverend Bench, by furniſhing it, as far as was in t
Power, with ſuch Members as all good Church-men rever
and eſteem for their great Piety and Merit.

It may be objected, that ſo many black Articles ought
to be charg'd upon the *Tories*, without good Evidence
Proof. It is true, they ought not; and therefore I am ſo
convinc'd of it, that I will give up all I have ſaid for mere
ction and Slander, if you can name one ſingle Man am
their Leaders, who is neither a Bigot or Debauchee
Perſecutor, or a Rake, notoriouſly diſaffected to the C
ſtitution, as founded upon the Revolution. Among all
call themſelves ſtaunch *Tories*, name me the Man I ca
prove, to be an inveterate Enemy to Moderation and Li
ty of Conſcience, and I will be a Convert that Inſtant to
Cauſe.

Things being thus, may we not fairly conclude, that
theſe Enemies to the *Revolution* and *Toleration* have again
a Majority in Parliament, they will drive on to deſtroy
that's built on thoſe Foundations? Suppoſe, for Inſtance,
next was to be intirely a *Tory*-Parliament, as that which
the *Schiſm-Bill*, would they make any Scruple of depriving
Whigs of their Votes in Elections, and diſabling them
holding the Places they had turn'd them out of.

If we had no other Conſideration, but the Security of
Church of England, to ſway with us not to chuſe *Tories* to
preſent us, it would have Weight enough with any thin
Man: For as they are by Principle, if they have any Pri
ples at all, for the *Divine, Hereditary, Unalienable, Inde*
ble Right, they muſt of Conſequence be for the *Prete*

m I ſuppoſe they will not now call an *Impoſtor*, as they did ntifully enough in the laſt Reign. And can you imagine a Papiſt, bred up by the moſt bigotted and tyrannical of all Popiſh Courts, and altogether a moſt bitter my to our Religion and Nation, would not, were it in power, eſtabliſh Popery, not out of Conſcience, but out of enge, for the Treatment he has met with from the Prote- *Church of England*. Beſides, *Toriſm* and *Popery* in many ings differ only, as that which is abſurd differs from that ich is more ſo; and if ever the *Tories* ſhould gain ir Ends, and get a Parliament to their Minds; if the *Pretender* was introduc'd by them, and this Conſtitution ſub- ted, there would ſoon be an End of the pureſt Church in World.

explain my ſelf, that by *Tories*, I do not mean thoſe true zealous Sons of the Church, who are Enemies to *Fanati-* on a religious Account only, who are for maintaining all juſt Rights, and rather for enlarging, than abridging them, were inſtrumental in the Revolution, or Approvers hat Cauſe, and are now loyal and dutiful to his Majeſty: *Tories* are as good *Engliſhmen* as any in the Kingdom: the *High-Flyers* and *Jacobites* treat them as rudely as they the *Whigs*, becauſe they are not for *Perſecution*, nor were giving away our Trade to the *French*; becauſe they vote as think it for the Intereſt of their Country, and not for Men as the Faction would impoſe upon them. True, e of theſe well-meaning Men have frequently been miſ-led Miſrepreſentations, and carry'd away with the Stream, the *Church-Peal* has been rung in their Ears, to vote for as their Prieſts have ſaid were her true Sons, tho' perhaps did not viſit her a tenth Part ſo often as their Opponents. *Tories*, I all along mean thoſe that under Pretence of the *reh's Danger*, which they know to be a *Lye*, continue the me they began upon the Change of the old Miniſtry, in our of *France* and the *Pretender*; who would ſacrifice Reli- Liberty, Property, and every Thing to their Avarice Ambition. Theſe are the Men I deſire the Reader to un- and always, when I name the Word *Tories*, the Diſciples *Leſley*, *Hicks*, *Welton*, *Smith*, and others, Scandals to our ry and Religion.

hat our Ruin would be inevitable, were the *Hereditary* to take Place, no Man in his Senſes can queſtion. Be- the *Chevalier's French* Education, his Hatred of our Con- on, as well as Church, who has he about him but ſuch ld rather ſtill ſtarve Abroad, than come Home on any

other Terms than eſtabliſhing Tyranny, to maſſacre and en-
ſlave all true Lovers of our Country? But ſuppoſing thei
Miſery had taught them better, and they would be afraid o
another 30 Years Baniſhment, it were ſufficient to fright u
from truſting thoſe that are for his Intereſt, were we to ima-
gine he had none but *Jacobite Tories* about him. Are the
not always preaching up an uncontroulable Power, an
that the Prince ſhould command the Lives, Liberties, For-
tunes, nay, and Wills of his Subjects? What would be th
Iſſue of that, but Bondage and Poverty, without the Com
forts of Religion to ſupport us? For our Churches woul
be ſoon ſhut up, or turn'd into Popiſh Temples, our Com
mon-Prayer into the Maſs, our Trade into Beggary, an
our Lands into a Wilderneſs. What would become of th
landed Intereſt, when the Hands that it depended on ar
either murder'd or baniſh'd? What would become of Pro
perty, when 'twas at the Mercy of a *Jacobite* Miniſtry
What of Religion, when it had no Security but the goo
Nature of the *Pretender?* All theſe Terrors are, God b
thank'd, diſtant; and ever diſtant they will be, if the Free
holders of *England* vote now for good Proteſtants and goo
Subjects; Men who practiſe Obedience, tho' they do no
aſſert it to be always paſſive, and diſtinguiſh betwee
Revolutional and Republican Principles. Repreſentative
of contrary Sentiments, would immediately rivet our De
ſtruction; it would come upon us *like an armed Man*; ſo
how could they effect it, without their *Dernier Reſource*, th
Aſſiſtance of *France?* which that they were making ſure o
one need not be at much Pains to prove to you. Why el
were *P——r* and *M——r* ſent to *France* before the Peace
Why were all the Confederates diſguſted in the Peace? Wh
was *St. J.——* diſpatch'd to *Verſailles*, to be cloſeted and ca
reſs'd by *Lewis* the XIV, when the *Chevalier* was acknow
ledg'd King at St. *Germains?* Why was D—— *H*——
pick'd out to go Ambaſſador to him, a Man known to b
as zealous for his Intereſt as any in the three Kingdoms
and who, as *Lo k——t* ſays in his *Memoirs*, had engag'd
fight his Way from *Lancaſhire* to *Edinburgh*, to meet hi
and join him? In a Word, why were the late Manage
put at the Helm, if it had not been to mortify, humble, an
weaken the *Dutch*, the Guarantees for the *Proteſtant Succeſſi*
and cajole and ſtrengthen the *French*, who for almoſt
Years had harbour'd two *Pretenders* to this Crown, whi
the Laws of God and Man had ſet upon other Heads?
cannot here avoid mentioning again one of the *Prime*
tho

thoſe Managers *S*——, who had ſo great Influence upon the paſt Meaſures, and to whom, as much as to any Man living, our late Miſery may be imputed: He it was that encourag'd moſt, if he was not the original Contriver of that curs'd Scheme of withdrawing our Troops from the Confederate Army, an Evil which perhaps our Grand-children will not be able to remedy. He was active in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which deſtroy'd all the Advantages of the late War, and all the good Effects of our Victories. He promoted the Bill of Commerce all he could, and, no doubt, would have promoted any other *French* Bill, after the *French* King had given ſuch a fine Account of his *Parts* and *Perſon*. If this Man, or any Brother-in-Law of his, ſhould plead with you for your Votes in *Berkſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, or any other Shire in *England*, will you give 'em to them, after what I have remember'd you of concerning him? I ſay remember'd, becauſe I'm ſatisfy'd you knew all of it before, he was far from dealing doubly with us. His Looks, his Life, his Pride, and Power, all had one Bent; and he was ſo far from hiding his Hatred to the Houſe of *H*——*r*, that he miſs'd no Opportunity of inſulting their Friends. It has pleas'd Heaven to put an End to our Fears, and ſhall we bring them upon us again, by taking the old Snakes into our Boſoms? We owe to our ſecond Deliverer King *George*, this Mark of our Duty and Affection, to ſend none to meet him in Parliament, but thoſe that diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in the worſt of Times, by their Zeal for his Succeſſion.

I do inſiſt upon it, that without a *French* Power, the Enemies to this Government and Miniſtry can never ſucceed in their trayterous Projects; for tho' the inferior Clergy and Multitude be vitiated to a ſtrange Degree, yet there is ſtill an old *Engliſh* Spirit in the People, which I hope will exert it ſelf in the enſuing *Elections*, in Oppoſition to the factious Spirit conjur'd up by *Sacheverel*, and ſuch mutinous Prieſts in their riotous Progreſſes. 'Tis hop'd the Moderation of the Government in the Proſecution of ſome of his Rioters at *Briſtol* and elſewhere, will have that good Effect, that the Offenders, in Gratitude for ſuch extraordinary Clemency, will give no more Provocation to Juſtice, but will take Example by their Brethren now in Gaol at *Briſtol*, under a very moderate Puniſhment for a very enormous Crime; that they will think of thoſe that have run their Country for the Riot there committed, whom elſe no Mercy could reaſonably have ſav'd from the Gallows, for having murder'd a peaceable

peaceable Citizen, who only came to perſwade them to Peace.

There will be a very great Cry among you about *Foreigners:* The Reaſon is, the ſtaunch *Tories* are afraid of every Body that comes into *England*; for that, as they affirm, they all turn *Whigs*, and always will do ſo, unleſs they are *French* and *Papiſts*. There are not ſuch a *Sect* in the *Proteſtant* World as our *Engliſh Tories*; all *Proteſtants* are in Love with Liberty, where-ever they meet with it, and embrace every Tenet which advances Chriſtian-Charity. Almoſt all *Proteſtants* Abroad are induſtrious, great Lovers of Trade, and jealous of their Property, when 'tis ſecur'd to them by Laws. They all act like honeſt and wiſe Men, and of courſe they muſt be *Whigs*. When you hear the *Tories* complain of *Foreigners*, tell them they made no Complaint of the Army of *French* and *Iriſh* Prieſts and Papiſts, which invaded us after the *Utrecht*-Peace. Tell them the Duke *D' Aumont* brought over with him ten times as many *French* Men, in his *Lewis d' Ors* Embaſſy, as King *George* has brought *Germans*. Theſe Men ſeem mightily concern'd, that his M——y has a *Proſelyte Turk* or two about him, who have faithfully ſerv'd him ever ſince he brought them from *Hungary*, where he was valiantly fighting for the Chriſtian Religion, while King *James* was eſtabliſhing *Popery* in *England:* But they did not ſay a Word, when *Laules*, the *Iriſh* Agent for the *Pretender* at *Madrid*, chang'd the Scene of his Agency to *London*, and had Acceſs in the moſt endearing Manner to the Miniſters. I will ſhew the Faction, that the *Whigs* have Manners, and will confine that Acceſs to the Living. The Act of *Limitation* excludes all Foreigners from Employments, let them have deſerv'd ever ſo well of our King; and that Act ſtands as firm as any Statute in our Law-Books. The Faction cannot charge the Court with giving up the Rights of *Engliſhmen* to Outlandiſh People; and yet of theſe Outlandiſh People, I could name you many who have done more Service to our Country, and who love its Liberty and its Religion more than Nine in Ten of the moſt zealous Sticklers for the *Divine Right* and *Church-Independency*. Farther; what, I pray, is their *Pretender*, but a *Foreigner?* Is he ever the better an *Engliſhman*, for having been rock'd four or five Months in an *Engliſh* Cradle, and been bred ſix or ſeven and twenty Years in a *French* Court? Therefore, honeſt Freeholder, as often as thou heareſt the *Tories* cry out againſt *Foreigners*, remember 'tis only becauſe they dare not cry out againſt the King. They did the ſame in King *William*'s Time, and

with

with the ſame Reaſon, becauſe King *William* deliver'd our Church and us from the Danger they had brought us all into of Popery and Slavery. If ever they talk of the *Palatines*, put them in Mind of the 10000 *French* and *Iriſh* Soldiers, that were to have been tranſported from *Dunkirk* to *Scotland* about ſix Years ago, for the Service of their Cauſe: Or of the *Iriſh* Army they ſent for, to ſettle that Slavery and Popery which King *James* was bringing upon us. The *Palatines* were *ſluggiſh*. The *Iriſh*, as *ſluggiſh* as they are in their own Country, would doubtleſs have been buſy in ours, to plunder our Houſes, and poſſeſs themſelves of our Eſtates. If this Argument has not much Weight with it, 'tis at leaſt as much to the Purpoſe, as the Clamour of the *Tories* for the *Palatine* Invaſion, as if they had come to conquer us. For as to eating our Bread, they have not conſum'd the hundredth Part ſo much as has been traiterouſly tranſported to feed the *French*, when they were at War with us to deſtroy our Church, Trade, Liberty, and all. Beſides, it has been prov'd in many Diſcourſes, and on many Occaſions, that People are the Riches of a Nation, and that no Trading Nation ever rejected a Law of *Naturalization*: Nay, 'tis very well known, that the *Dutch* put forth ſeveral Edicts, to encourage thoſe very *Palatines* to ſettle among them; and were not wanting in trying Ways to intercept thoſe that came hither; and I hope it will be allow'd, that the *Dutch*, who are every whit as induſtrious as our *Tories*, knew what Uſe to make of thoſe *Palatine* Sluggards, and had as much Reaſon to be as ſparing of their Bread as we, conſidering there is not the two hundredth Part of the Corn they ſpend, that's the Growth of their own Country.

It muſt be own'd, we ſhall not need to fear either *Germans* or *Dutch*, if we truſt the ſtaunch *Tories* with the Government: They will deliver us from the Apprehenſions of being eaten up by Proteſtant Foreigners. If they invite over a *French*-bred Prince, and a *French* Army, 'tis to ſettle the *Hereditary Right*, and with that *Idolatry*, and *Tyranny*. Doubtleſs thoſe *French*-Men would be very glad to be gone again, when they had once taſted the Sweets of *Engliſh* Plunder. Would not the Court be worſe than ever a *Hounſlow*-Camp was? What devouring Locuſts would ſwarm every where in our Streets? and Death would be the welcomeſt Thing a Man could meet with, to be deliver'd from his Pains and Terrors. If the Pretender did not make his Baſtard-Brother, the Duke of *Berwick*, General for Life, there would be Mareſchals and Generals enough to enſlave us to *France*; and we ſhould be

ſo

ſo far from thinking of preſerving our Liberties, that no wiſe Man would think his Life worth keeping. The *Tories* would copy after their Brethren the *Papiſts*: When they are down, then *Moderation* and *Equality* are the Cry; but when they have the ſecular Power on their Side, *Down with Presbytery, down with Whiggery; the Cauſe of the Church will not ſuffer Schiſm to be eſtabliſh'd by a Law.* Poor Creatures! how long would it be before their *High-Church* would be treated by Popery, as much like a *Schiſmatick*, as *High Kirk* would be. But 'tis ſo little a Leap from *Toriſm* to *Popery*, that there's no Danger of their ſuffering Martyrdom to avoid it, and we ſhould ſoon ſee what their Concern for the Church would come to.

What need we mention, that the Preſs would be ſtopt, if theſe *Tories* had the Power; that we ſhould never hear Truth again, without riſking our Necks; for to purchaſe and diſperſe any Pamphlet writ on the Side of Liberty, would be Treaſon, and the Puniſhment ſuch as the *Tory*-Jury procur'd for *Algernoon Sidney*, who had diſpers'd his Book in his Cloſet only, and that in Manuſcript; who loſt his Head for writing an Anſwer to one of the moſt villainous Books againſt our Conſtitution, that ever was writ? How did the ſame Faction deal with the Reverend Mr. *Johnſon*, for writing his honeſt half Sheet, addreſs'd to King *James*'s Army? How did our Streets ring with the Howlings of tormented Wretches in that, and King *Charles* his Brother's, Reigns, who were whipt and flea'd for daring to ſpeak or write in the Cauſe of Liberty? And what would a *Tory*-Miniſtry do under the Direction of a *French* Vice-Roy? For *Perkin* muſt be contented to be Vice-Roy under ſuch a *Trincalo*. What, I ſay, would the *Tories* do with all thoſe that ſhould dare write or ſpeak a Word for the Rights and Privileges of the People? If a poor Scribler ſhould be deliver'd of a Pamphlet not to their good Liking, immediately would a Meſſenger be ſent to ſeize him, and to drag him to *Newgate*; from *Newgate* he would be brought before another ſuch a *Tory*-Judge as their *Jefferies* was; and then the Wretch would have nothing for it, but *Libera nos Domine.*

Obſerve the different Spirit of the Faction: In all King *William*'s Time, there were not above two or three proſecuted for Writing; whereas in five Years of the *Tory*-Miniſtry, the Æra of the *Oxford* Decree, and the Addreſſes of Abhorrence, there was one Earl's Son put to Death, and 20 Gentlemen proſecuted and puniſh'd for it, beſides Printers, Publiſhers, and Bookſellers. A Paragraph of News, in a Letter

to

o a Friend, coſt Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton* a Sentence of 10000 *l.* n angry Word ſhut Mr. *Pilkington* up in Gaol in an ction of 100000 *l.* and Mr. *Dutton-colt* had the ſame Treatent for a like Offence. By the Help of their upright Chief uſtices, they were grown ſo terrible, a Man durſt not ſay was Noon-Day at twelve-a-Clock, leſt they ſhould think to take Offence, and *Jefferys*'s Warrant ſhould contradict . Some of the *Tory* Jury-Men, as *Withers*, and others of e Stamp, are now ſtanding Candidates for the next Parament. Thus have they recommended themſelves to their *lectors*; and if *Engliſhmen* are weary of ſleeping quietly in eir Beds, or remaining ſafe in their Houſes; if they would ot be haul'd away to Priſon for an unguarded Expreſſion ainſt their arbitrary Governors, and be flead by the comon Hangman for dropping a Word againſt Popery or Slaery, let them have a Care how they give a Vote for ſuch were of any of thoſe *Tory*-Juries, or for any of their Aettors. *Jefferys*'s Clerk has had the Aſſurance to ſtand twice thrice to repreſent one of the honeſteſt Boroughs in *Engnd*, *Ailesbury*; and, by the Help of Sir *J*—— *Pack—ton*'s onſtable, he has been return'd. Will any Freeholder give Vote for ſuch Men? If the extraordinary Commiſſion to y the Rioters at *Briſtol*, tho' it was ſo neceſſary, gave Ofnce to the Faction, what Abhorrence ſhould all true *Engſhmen* have for thoſe that had a Hand in that bloody *Wern* Aſſize, wherein a thouſand good Proteſtants were eier butcher'd, or ſent Slaves to the *Indies* by a ſtaunch igh-Church Chief-Juſtice, and his Aſſiſtants, all of the me Party.

It is what the *Tories* glory in; and therefore we might avoid entioning what Affronts they offer'd to the Memory of our eliverer King *William*, whoſe Reign was never ſtain'd by ne bloody Scaffold, for that cannot be thought a Stain on hich dy'd the notorious and inſolent Traytor *Fenwick*: ho never did an unjuſt Action, and who often choſe to ffer Hardſhips himſelf rather, than let any of his Subjects think emſelves injur'd. Sure if ever Prince deſerv'd well of a eople, it was King *William*, if Bravery, Wiſdom, Clemeny, and Juſtice could intitle him to it. But how was he eated by the *Tories* in his Life-time? How has his Memory een inſulted ſince his Death? How did they affect to triph over it? What Attempts did they make to blacken s Reputation, almoſt before he was cold in his Bed, giving t he was in a Plot to ſet aſide the then Queen? In which am at a Loſs which to be moſt aſtoniſh'd at, the Ingrati-

tude, Barbarity, or Falſity of it: To him they ow'd their Religion and Liberty, and thoſe of them that had any, their Eſtates; for Property would have gone, and always will go with Liberty; and yet that they ———; but their whole Conduct is uniform: That vile Reflection was of a Piece with the reſt of their Ingratitude, and that is the beſt one can ſay of them.

Nothing was omitted by ſome of their reverend Doctors to aſperſe his Character; and without pretending to a Spirit of Prophecy, one may foretel the next Parliament, if of a *ſtaunch Tory*-Stamp, will endeavour to fix ſome laſting Stain upon his Fame, for the invaluable Legacy he left us in the Proteſtant Succeſſion. But the World and Poſterity have done, and will do him Juſtice; and perhaps the preſent Age may reſent one Time or other the Inſults put on his Memory by an inſolent ungrateful Faction.

If I have been ſomething warm upon this Head, I cannot but think my ſelf excuſable, when I remember the Faction did not obſerve a common Decency in their Language of him. How ill were all his faithful Servants rewarded? Nor was common Juſtice done his Domeſticks, in Point of their Arrears. Did not the *Drawing-Rooms*, *Ruels*, *Coffee-Houſes*, nay *Churches*, ring with open Reflections upon the beſt of Kings. It it with great Difficulty I can preſerve my Temper: For my Part, I ſhall never be *Frenchify'd* enough to think the worſe of King *William*, becauſe he was *Dutch*, nor the better of the *Pretender*, becauſe he is *French*: I could no more rejoice at his Death, than I ſhould at the *Chevalier's* maſtering us; which would ſoon be follow'd with the Funeral of *England*.

I will not frighten the honeſt Freeholder ſo much, as to let him imagine there's any Danger of ſuch a *horrid Revolution*. We have God and a good and great King on our Side; and if the *Britiſh* Electors add to them a good Parliament, we may ſafely leave the reſt to them. We can deſire no greater Bleſſing in this World: Our Security depends on it. But if they will be blind to their Peril, and put their Safety into the Power of a Faction who ſo lately betray'd them, they have no Reaſon to expect a new Interpoſition of Providence, they having by an Election of a diſaffected Repreſentative done all in the Power of Men to deſerve the contrary. If they ſhould be ſo mad, which I muſt confeſs I do not much fear, conſidering the preſent Poſture of Affairs, and the honeſt Diſpoſition of the Majority, I cannot but think what Calamities muſt be treaſur'd up for us, *and*

Yoke

Yokes heavier than our Forefathers were able to bear. By whom theſe only can be prepar'd and impos'd upon us, I have ſhewn at length; and ſince the Truth of the Fact, and the Reaſon of the Argument are evident, one would hope there is not an *Engliſh-man* in his Senſes that will give his Vote for one of thoſe *ſtaunch Tories*, that would be acceſſary to bring that Yoke upon us; and I dare ſay, there is not a *ſtaunch Man* in *England*, but would give himſelf and his Country into the Hands of the *French*, rather than ſee the preſent Adminiſtration ſo eſtabliſh'd as to make him deſpair of a *Change*.

It will be of great Uſe to all Electors, to conſider how near we were to our Ruin, that they may endeavour to ſend ſuch Men to Parliament, as did what they could to prevent it. For this Reaſon, it may be of Service to conſider, that the Dangers and Miſeries to which we were expos'd were entirely owing to the *Tories*, who ſquander'd away twenty Millions, while their Envoys were patching up the Peace with which we are ſo ſafe and happy; and would hinder us, if they could, from making any Alliances for our Defence and Security, in Caſe their Peace ſhould not be ſo laſting as the *French* King's *Bona Fide* may make it. To the *Tories* do we owe the Corruption of our Morals and Principles, and the taking way the Force of all Obligations human and divine. To the *Tories* are we indebted for the Riots, Mutinies, and Inſurrections they have executed and attempted, to deprive us of the Bleſſings we enjoy under the King. To the *Tories* do we owe all this, and a great deal more; the Ruin of Trade and Reputation, and all the Advantages we might have got by a ten Years glorious War, and the Expence of an hundred and twenty Millions of Money.

Theſe Things it may be of Uſe to weigh, as alſo that this is the moſt critical Juncture ever happen'd; that if the Country errs in their Choice of Repreſentatives now, it may probably be never more in their Power to do themſelves Juſtice on thoſe ill Miniſters, whoſe Adminiſtration brought us to the Precipice from which his Majeſty's Succeſſion to the Throne prevented our falling. Let every Freeholder ſeriouſly weigh theſe Things; and then the Sale of his Vote, tho' for a hundred Pounds, will appear a wretched Bargain, ſince he ſells with it an Opportunity of eſtabliſhing our Proteſtant Conſtitution in Church and State for ever.

Notwithſtanding all that I have ſaid againſt the *Tories*, I am far from arrogating to our own Party, all the Senſe of

the Nation: But I may venture to affirm, that they have all the political Senſe, which is put to any better Uſe than to ſerve the Intereſt of *France* and the *Pretender*.

If the *Tories* could once get the Game in their Hands again, I will not ſay they would repeal the Triennial Act, as I do not ſuppoſe the *Whigs* will do it; but they would render all Parliaments uſeleſs, by putting the Majority into Hands that were always Enemies to Parliaments, when they had not by Force or Treachery got Poſſeſſion of the Power, which they knew how to uſe ſo effectually, as to hinder the Parliament doing any Thing againſt their Intereſt.

Could one have imagin'd, that after ſo many Parliaments had addreſs'd the late Queen in Favour of the old Miniſters, for ſecuring the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the like, that it would have been poſſible for any Party to get a Houſe of Commons to vote for a *Peace*, which gave *Spain* to the *Bourbon*-Family, and to approve of the Actions of *Managers*, who by Fraud and Violence had thruſt themſelves into the Places of the beſt *Miniſters* that ever Prince or People was bleſs'd with?

Can one imagine, that an *Engliſh* Parliament ſhould ever be weary of a juſt, neceſſary, and victorious *War*, or think it a Crime to conquer and *delight* in it? That there could be ſuch an Aſſembly in St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, as would addreſs one Day againſt an Article of State-Management, and the next Day give Thanks for it? Yet theſe Things, and a hundred more of this extravagant and deſtructive Nature, have been done to compliment a *Tory*-Adminiſtration; and what would not the ſame Men, or Men of the ſame Party do to compliment a *Jacobite* one? Therefore the honeſt Freeholder will now look about him, judge for himſelf, and not be abus'd by Pretences: When he goes to the Election he will enquire of his Neighbour, if he does not know before-hand, whether any one of the Candidates were for the *Peace*, and the *Commerce*-Bill, to diſſolve the Confederacy, prevent the reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*, and to ruin our Trade? Whether any one of them, pretending Zeal for the Church, voted for the *Schiſm-Bill*, which the prime Leader of the *Faction* owns, by himſelf and his Mercenaries, was brought into Parliament, not for the Church's Sake, but Party-ſake, to cauſe Diſſention among the Managers, and bring others not more deſerving into Play? That were ſeveral thouſand Families expos'd to ſtarve, and thoſe Families as good Proteſtants as any in the World, for the

Faction

action to try their political Pranks by it. Will an *Engliſh* Proteſtant Freeholder vote for a Man, that could come into ſuch a cruel Scheme purely to oblige one or two ill Miniſters? Let every good *Briton* then ſet a Mark on the *Schiſm*-Men, and on thoſe thar turn'd Mr. *Steel* out of the Houſe of Commons, becauſe he had written againſt the *Pretender*, and vindicated the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; which he could not do, without falling upon the Miniſtry that had endanger'd it: Let them not be frighted with viſionary Dangers of a *War*, of *Foreigners*, of *Presbytery*, of repealing the *Triennial* and *Limitation*-Act; but let them conſider ſeriouſly, that a Staunch *Tory*-Majority would moſt certainly repeal the Acts of *Right*, *Indulgence*, and *Settlement*; that their *Church* would have *Perſecution*, their War with the *Dutch*, and all Proteſtant Friends Abroad, and all their Foreigners *French* Papiſts: Which brings me alſo to conſider the Merits of each Party more particularly; and upon the whole, we ſhall find their Deſerts to ſtand thus.

LONDON,

Printed for J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*. 1715.

The

The Merits of the Whigs.	*The Merits of the ſtaunch* Tory-*Faction.*
I.	I.
KIng *William*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Anne*.	THe Perſecution in King *Charles* and King *James*'s Reign: The Blood of my Lord *Ruſſel*, Col. *Sydney*, Mr. *Corniſh*, *&c.*
II.	II.
The Proteſtant Church of *England*.	King *James*, and his Attendants Popery and Slavery.
III.	III.
The Toleration, Aſſociation, Abjuration, *&c.*	The Oppoſition the Abdication, Toleration, Aſſociation, Acts of Settlement, War with *France*, and every Thing tending to the Security of our Proteſtant Church and Liberty met with ever ſince the Revolution.
IV.	IV.
10 Victories over the *French*, 100 Towns, and 1000 Miles of Ground taken out of the Map of *France*.	The Peace, the Dozen, the Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, the *Catalans*, *Mardyke*, and a new Harbour for a *French* Fleet in Sight of us.
V.	V.
The Acts of *Settlement*.	The *Tack*, the *Occaſional*-Bill, the *Schiſm*-Bill, *&c.*
VI.	VI.
The Union.	A Spunge for all Funds, and a ſecond *Exchequer* ſhut up.
VII.	VII.
The Guaranty, and 100 other good Treaties Abroad broken *per Contra*.	The Diſpenſing Power to ſet up Will and Pleaſure, inſtead of Law and Juſtice.
VIII.	VIII.
King *George*, and the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.	The *Pretender*, Maſs, and Wooden Shoes.
Total.	Total.
The Security of Religion, Liberty, and Property,	No Church, no Trade, no Liberty, no Property, no Kingdom.

Utrum horum mavis accipe,
Chuſe which you pleaſe.

FINIS.